



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 11, 1910.  
SOME AFTER-ELECTION THOUGHTS.  
MONSTER PARADE IN LOS ANGELES.  
LAND LEASE TERMS IN SAN FRANCISCO.  
BOYCOTT ON UNION GOODS.  
ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

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## EARLY HISTORY OF LABOR.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

History has been written around the lives of kings and warriors. The common people have scarcely been considered in the narratives of the world's development, excepting as a background to picture the glory and the achievement of the ruling classes. There is, therefore, very little of an authentic nature which tells the story of the working people. Only here and there do we get a glimpse into the lives of the masses.

While there was a civilization of a very superior kind centuries before the Christian era, men had not learned the lesson of brotherhood. Indeed, even the noted philosophers of ancient times—some of whom the world today delights to honor—declared that a purchased laborer was better than a hired one, and in accordance with this principle half the world lived in slavery when Christ was born. Practically all the work of the world was done by slaves. To labor with one's hands was regarded as dishonorable, and to be a laboring man was to be placed on a level with the beast of the field.

The wise men of the times said that the slave had no soul. It did not matter whether that slave was a man of their own race; the mere fact that he was a slave took from him all claim to manhood and citizenship. Whether men became slaves by birth, through their sale when children by their parents, through the sale of themselves because of poverty or debt, through capture in war or by pirates, they were all classed alike—they became less than men, even though they had been endowed by nature with temperament and ability far superior to their captors.

The struggle of the ancient Israelites against the tyranny of Pharaoh presents a picture of the condition of labor in the earliest days. For hundreds of years they sought a release from an unendurable situation, until Moses came as labor leader and emancipator, with the oft-repeated demand: "Let my people go." While it is true that the Jews themselves later became slave-holders, the Jewish law protected the slave from violence and from permanent bondage.

In some countries and at certain periods the slave was given a measure of privilege, sometimes equal to that of the citizen, but this privilege was usually limited, and very rarely did it change his economic condition. As a working-man he was always a slave—the beast of burden and the helpless victim of his owner. The porter was chained to his master's house. In the mines and in the fields the slave was driven with the lash. To give his captors pleasure, he was torn and mangled by wild beasts in the arena, as he struggled, weaponless, to defend himself. As a gladiator, he stabbed, strangled or disemboweled his fellow slave. When he became old and worn out, or sick, he was turned out or killed, in accordance with the advice of such as Cato.

The effect of such treatment upon the slaves themselves was bad enough; but the effect upon the masters was utterly degrading. The morals of the ruling class became corrupt, and kingdoms and empires founded upon the system of slavery went down in ruins.

◆  
"Where there is much pretension, much has been borrowed. Nature never pretends."—Lavater.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

## Some After-Election Thoughts

Now that Tuesday, November 8th, is numbered with the days that are gone, and the successes and disappointments are still warm, it is well to dwell on the lessons appropriate to the occasion.

Each of us has the idea that if only the others had followed advice freely tendered, all would have been well. Fortunately, it is impossible to think alike. If we did, there wouldn't be very much attraction in life. Variety is the spice.

Standing out emphatically as a result of last Tuesday's State elections is the protest against the things that were. Dissatisfaction with the tariff and trusts and the high cost of living, and the somewhat natural desire of a change under these circumstances, has changed the complexion of the House of Representatives.

What is more to be noted is the growing Socialist vote. In all communities where the wage earners live there was an increase chronicled over the preceding vote. Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, unless the official returns reverse the prediction, will be the first Socialist elected to Congress. This in itself is noteworthy. It marks a step forward. A member of the Typographical Union, long a veteran in advocating Socialism, Mr. Berger has given of his time and ability to the movement he believes will eventually result in changing from the competitive to co-operative methods.

There probably never have been elections held where old-established political machines failed to deliver as they did on Tuesday. There are many instances where this does not apply, but, speaking generally, it is true. Direct primaries and the advancement of progressive ideas are responsible for this. It is not as popular as it was to play the game under the instructions of a "boss."

Candidates were pledged to carry out different policies. They realized that the people were placing them on record. History will repeat itself. Some of the promises will be broken, but this will not be done without a knowledge that many an eye is watching.

There were variances of opinion as to the best way of reaching a destination. As a result, impatience and intolerance with others' views could be noted, but after all is said and done, the larger perspective will give credit for singleness of purpose in the great majority of instances.

We had hoped to be able to congratulate a sterling trade unionist of this city upon his election to Congress. The voters decided otherwise. For his fight he deserves due credit. It was by no means a personal effort, but had for its object an attempt to serve those with whom he has long been associated.

## MONSTER PARADE IN LOS ANGELES.

More than 10,000 union men and women walked in a parade on the evening of Thursday, November 4th, which was planned as a demonstration of union-labor strength in Los Angeles. It was a silent, serious, orderly affair. Over three miles of the main city streets the marchers tramped, and the 140 patrolmen scattered throughout the lines, under the eyes of Chief Galloway and two captains, had nothing to do but keep step with the marchers and walk.

The parade began at 7:30 o'clock, and the van had reached Luna Park, two miles away, before the rear guard had left the starting point. At the park a union-labor rally concluded the demonstration.

Bands heading each of the five divisions made practically the only sound that came from the ranks of the paraders. The men marched silently, rapidly, almost solemnly.

A miniature flag was carried by each marcher in line. Silken banners headed each union division, while pennons and broadsides bearing inscriptions were scattered here and there through the ranks.

Great throngs of people watched the parade. They saw earnest trade unionists of the highest type of American citizenship—men and women who by their appearance alone gave the rebuttal to the charges of the "Times" and its followers.

Some of the inscriptions on banners caught the fancy of the onlookers. Here are a few:

"We vote as we strike."

"Give us an eight-hour day, and living wages, and redeem the fair name of Los Angeles."

"We stand for equality and justice."

"Feudalism is past; wage slavery is still with us, but next comes freedom."

"The worker is entitled to the full product of his toil."

The Long Beach striking shipwrights bore a banner on which was depicted a ship on the ways. Beneath the image was the question: "When will it be finished?"

Bessie Beatty of the San Francisco "Bulletin" gave a very interesting account of the parade in the issue of November 7th. She said, in part:

"That a majority of the people of Los Angeles are not willing to blame union labor with the crimes being charged to it until those charges have had a fair investigation, was evidenced Thursday night when thousands of people assembled on the streets and clapped and cheered as the union men marched by them.

"It was the night of the postponed labor demonstration which was to have taken place a few days after the 'Times' disaster, and it was a quiet and most impressive sight.

"Fifteen thousand men and women marched through the streets in silence on their way to the park, where they stood until nearly 11 o'clock listening intently to every word of the speakers and asking for more when they would have stopped.

"Long before the hour of the meeting the bleachers around the park were filled and the people crowded down into the arena, where they packed the standing space in the big enclosure.

"They were simple, plain working men and women, most of them stooped as to shoulders and lined and tired as to face. In the flickering, uncertain light of the gasoline torches, the multitude of upturned faces, eager and determined,



presented a remarkable sight, and from time to time they raised their voices and waved their flags to cheer the speakers.

"The parade was brought up by 2000 unorganized Mexican laborers, who joined forces with their organized brothers for the first time in history.

"The chief of police had ordered that an officer be placed on each side of the marchers at intervals of half a block, but the parade was so much longer than they expected they ran out of policemen long before the end was reached. A special guard was put in front of the branch office of the 'Times' and another at the Alexandria Annex building, but these special precautions proved entirely unnecessary."

At the mass meeting that followed the parade there were a number of telegrams read from men and women with country-wide reputations.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent this message, and it was indicative of the character of the other words of cheer:

"The men of labor and all liberty-loving Americans are with their fellow workers of Los Angeles in their great struggle for justice, right and freedom. May your demonstration for labor's righteous cause permeate the hearts and minds of all the people and a great triumph will await you."

The speakers at the meeting reviewed the events of the contest in Los Angeles for the right to organize, and there is more determination today to come out the victors than ever before.

#### MILLIONS OF RED CROSS SEALS OUT.

Judging from the reports at hand, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis estimates that by December 1st not less than 75,000,000 Red Cross Seals will have been distributed to selling agents in forty different States of the country.

Forty million seals have already been printed, and another large edition is being prepared. Agents' orders to date aggregate all of that amount, and a considerable number have not yet stated how many seals they can use. Taking into consideration this latter class and the agents who will be appointed before December 1st, the prospects for selling 100,000,000 stamps, which is the goal that has been set by the national workers, are extremely bright.

Over thirty State societies have organized the sale on an extensive basis, and in about ten more States Red Cross Seals will be sold in some places. All told, including State, city, county, and sub-agents, an army of fully 50,000 men, women and children will be engaged in selling the bright Christmas Seals for the prevention of tuberculosis. Permission to sell seals in the corridors of all post offices has been granted by Secretary Hitchcock. They will also be on sale in department stores, hotels, railway stations, drug-stores, and in thousands of other places.

Every conceivable device for advertising the seals is being prepared. In some places valuable prizes will be given. Millions of slips, dodgers, posters, and other kinds of literature will be distributed calling upon the public to buy Red Cross Seals.

Among the agencies that are co-operating with the Red Cross and the tuberculosis societies are women's clubs, lodges, labor unions, business men's associations, stores, banks, newspapers, and thousands of schoolboys and girls.

Every seal is a bullet in the fight against tuberculosis in the community where it is sold, and a million dollars from the sale for the stamping out of this plague is the object of the Christmas campaign.

"A page digested is better than a book hurriedly read."—Macaulay.

#### Men and Measures

Arthur A. Hay, recently organizer for the A. F. of L. in Los Angeles, and secretary of the Sunset National Oil Company, is in the east on a visit. It is possible he may stay there.

The executive council of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor called a State-wide strike for last Tuesday "to restore to the people of Pennsylvania the government of their State." The official document proceeds: "From a political standpoint affairs in our once grand old commonwealth have become a disgrace to twentieth century civilization; the black flag has been hoisted over the ramparts of the money lords of our country, and the only star of hope to check their plundering lies in a true awakening of the people through the force of united independent political action. The further triumph of the black flag means destruction of popular liberty, and the establishment of an authority bold and bloody in complete power." Then comes an appeal that "men, not dollars, shall rule in Pennsylvania."

Edwin R. Wright of Chicago, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor for four successive terms, was re-elected on October 21st at the Rock Island convention by a vote of 170 to 46 over Thomas A. Shea of Bloomington.

An exchange says that the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor convention in St. Louis next Monday will eat, drink and get shaved in union establishments, but will sleep at a non-union hotel, owing to the non-existence of a union place in that line.

Fred C. Wheeler, president of the Los Angeles central body, addressed the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday evening. He made a good impression, though it was too late to make an extended talk when he was called upon.

The Chicago Shipping and Receipt Book Company has locked out its employees and decided to run an open shop. "Blind" advertisements in the daily papers led to the discovery of the firm's intention. Every attempt was made by the union officials to avoid a rupture of relations, but it was found useless. While the fight may be long, yet experience has shown that there can be only one outcome, for the demand for really skilled workmen and the need of union conditions will surely win the day.

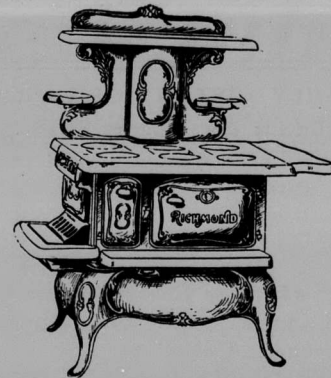
Patrick J. Dolan, ex-president of the Pittsburgh District United Mine Workers of America, was killed on October 22d while boarding a train. The deceased gained national fame in the strike of 1897, and was defeated by John Mitchell for the highest office in the gift of the miners.

Robert Hunter, who writes interesting articles for the "Labor Clarion" as a Socialistic contributor, has been obliged to enter a hospital to undergo an operation. It is expected that he will be away from his office for at least two months.

The "Wageworker" of Lincoln, Nebraska, has come down to the accepted magazine form. It now possesses sixteen pages in lieu of the former eight, and Will M. Maupin is able to handle the larger number of pages with ease. The new style is an improvement.

Philip H. Sweet, treasurer and past president of the Boston Central Labor Union, died on October 24th. He was president of the Coopers' Union of Boston, and past president of the State Federation of Labor.

A beautiful memorial service was held in the Alcazar last Wednesday morning by the men and women who follow the stage for a livelihood. The twenty-eight members of the Theatrical Mechanics' Association who have passed away were thus remembered. Past President William G. Rusk was one of the speakers.



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Reliable Jewelers  
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Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

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All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.

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## The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



### LAND LEASE TERMS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

By Richard Caverly.

There was a vacant lot in the city of San Francisco, 275 by 275 feet, centrally located.

Some time after the great fire, the owners advertised for bids for the rental of the property, all bids to state the rental which the bidders would pay for the use of this vacant property during a period, not exceeding thirty-five years, and no longer.

As a guarantee of good faith on the part of the bidders, they were required to deposit a certified check for \$10,000, subject to forfeiture.

The rental had to be segregated into two amounts, the first of which amount shall be the rental to be paid for the first five years, which rental must be at least 8 per cent of the total aggregate rental bids for the entire term of the lease, and payable in equal monthly installments during said five years; and the second of which amounts shall be the rental to be paid for the remaining thirty years of the lease, which rental for thirty years shall be payable in equal monthly installments.

The lessee to erect and construct a building on the property, to conform and comply with the building laws of San Francisco, to be not less than four stories in height, and to be completed within eighteen months from date of signing of lease.

The successful bidder shall be liable for and shall be obliged to pay the rental monthly in advance, the same to commence and the first payment to be made on the first day of the month next succeeding the date upon which such award of lease is made; a failure to pay such rental being a breach of contract, for which \$10,000 is a forfeiture to the landlord.

The landlord shall obtain from the person or persons constructing (or causing to be constructed) said building a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$25,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, without unnecessary delay.

The successful bidder covenants in the lease that he will keep the building insured for a sum not less than \$100,000 with such insurance company as may be approved by the landlord, for the benefit of said landlord. Provided, that said sum of \$100,000, or any part thereof, which may be received by the landlord by virtue of any policy of insurance upon said building, which may be payable by reason of the destruction of said building, whether total or partial, by fire or otherwise, shall be paid over to the lessee immediately after the said lessee shall rebuild on said premises a building of similar character or better than the one so destroyed; provided, however, that the lessee commences to rebuild within ninety days after the said total or partial destruction of said building by fire or otherwise; the said lessee to pay all expenses and cost of such insurance, such as premiums, etc., that the lessee will not assign this lease without the written consent of the landlord, and that all buildings and improvements erected on said premises shall, at the termination of said lease, revert to and become the property of said landlord, and that the lessee during the said term of the lease shall at his own expense keep in repair all of said premises.

The policies of insurance shall be retained in the custody of the landlord.

The lessee shall pay all taxes and assessments which may be issued or levied against the building and improvements so to be erected on said real property during the whole term of said lease.

If the bidder to whom the lease is awarded shall for ten days after such award is made fail

or neglect to enter into and sign the required lease, the check for \$10,000 shall stand forfeited to the landlord.

Several bids were received subject to the above lease, and let under the following conditions:

Highest total bid of \$2,835,000 for thirty-five-years' lease, with rentals payable in the following manner:

For the first five years, a rental of \$3780 per month.

For the remaining thirty years, a rental of \$7245 per month.

The building cost at least \$150,000, and of course becomes the property of the landlord in thirty-five years.

### CHARTER AMENDMENTS ANALYZED.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

So many Charter amendments have been submitted to the people, that there is a danger of good amendments being defeated and of bad ones being carried. Friends of municipal ownership should give careful consideration to these amendments.

Charter Amendment No. 3 should be defeated. It restricts and limits the tax levy, and the purposes for which the tax funds shall be applied. As it names the purposes for which extra levies may be made, it would prevent the construction or acquirement of a public utility by a direct levy.

Charter Amendment No. 4 should be defeated. While many of its provisions are good, as it confers on the Board of Supervisors power to "lease or dispose of all necessary real estate, personal property, rights, equities, franchises and privileges necessary therefor within or without the city, either for immediate or future use, and that the determination of the Board of Supervisors shall be conclusive as to such necessity," it gives that board power to sell (dispose of) all of the rights the city may have in Hetch Hetchy or Lake Eleanor, and also to sell or lease the Geary street road, or any other public utility. It also gives the board power to "exchange" any real property owned by the city. These powers are too dangerous to place in the hands of any Board of Supervisors, no matter how good the men composing it may be. No public utility owned by the city should ever be leased or sold. By a "sale" of its rights in a water-power site, the

city of Spokane has lost forever its rights to the most valuable property it had.

Charter Amendment No. 6—the initiative, referendum and recall—should be adopted. While some of its provisions are not what they might be, the amendment, as a whole, broadens the power of the people.

Charter Amendment No. 11 should be adopted. It provides for the construction of tunnels, subways and viaducts, preventing any monopoly of the use of the same.

Charter Amendments 19 and 20 are the most important from a public ownership point of view. At the present time franchises are granted without any condition protecting the interests of the city, except those expressly required by the Charter. Other conditions mentioned in the Charter are not made a part of such grants, because not compulsory. Language has often been introduced into franchise grants tending to restrict and limit the powers of the city in controlling street railways and other public services. These two amendments correct many of these evils, and require that every Charter condition shall be made a part of every franchise.

The United Railroads destroyed the Carmen's Union, and refuses to employ a member of any union. It has reduced the wages of its employees and increased their working hours. During the disastrous strike of the street railway employees in 1907, the people of the city suffered greatly, and business of every description was injured. In order to prevent further disputes of this kind, Amendment No. 19 requires that every franchise shall provide that the employees of every railway shall be paid not less than \$3 per day, and fixes the maximum working hours at eight. Section 20 provides that any violation of this or any other condition of a franchise shall cause its forfeiture.

These sections also give the city the power to acquire the property of any street railway granted a franchise under the Charter, by paying the value of the physical property, without any allowance for franchise value. A means is also provided to compel arbitration of the value. The manner in which street railway franchises shall be granted is more clearly defined.

Be sure to vote and urge your friends to vote, for Amendments 19 and 20.

Jones: "Whenever I have to borrow money, I try to get from a pessimist." Brown: "Why?" Jones: "A pessimist never expects to get it back."



**\$2<sup>95</sup>**

## FOR A BOYS' SUIT

Worth \$4.00  
Like the One Illustrated

**4<sup>95</sup> for an Auto**  
**Collar Overcoat**  
Regular \$7.50 Values

**WE RECOMMEND** these garments for their style, fit and wearing qualities. Ages 4 to 17 years. The values cannot be duplicated in San Francisco. They are like everything else in this establishment—**HONEST MERCHANDISE** at **HONEST PRICES**.





### LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

#### Jersey Teamsters Tie Up Traffic.

Jersey City—A complete tie-up of Adams, American, National, United States and Wells Fargo express companies was effected by the drivers and helpers here and in Hoboken, and the strike has now spread to New York City. The strikers have applied for a charter from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Teamsters' hours are long and hard, with pay ranging from a minimum of \$22.50 per month to \$40 per month. They ask only \$5 more a month. The present strike is for a living wage, and against inhuman conditions.

Every express station and storehouse is piled high with undelivered goods, and the police are striving to stir up trouble in order to give color to a demand for the militia.

#### Radical Law-Making in Arizona.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Modeling a Constitution, which for radicalism, promises to leave the Oklahoma bundle of statutes far behind, the delegates assembled in the new State's constitutional convention are turning out proposed laws which, if adopted, will certainly be of mighty assistance to organized labor.

Among the many proposed measures are the right of initiative, referendum and recall, women's suffrage, limiting the powers of the courts in their present powers of injunction, punishment for blacklisting, and the prohibition of contracts whereby employers are released from damage cases.

The fellow-servant law and the right to boycott are dealt with in the following summary manner:

"The common-law doctrine of fellow servant, so far as it affects the liability of the master for injuries, is abrogated as to every employee of every railroad company, street railway, and every firm or corporation engaged in mining.

"The people shall have the right individually or collectively to abstain from dealing with or patronizing any individual, firm or corporation, and to persuade others to do so by speech or print or in any other peaceable manner."

#### Rescue Cars Ready for Mines.

Washington, D. C.—The terrible and unnecessary loss of life in American coal mines finally forced Congress to action, with the result that a Bureau of Mines was established at the last session, and this bureau is now preparing to send out six life-saving cars equipped with the latest rescue apparatus.

A mining engineer and a surgeon of the American Red Cross will accompany each car and deliver illustrated lectures on the use of explosives, electrical equipment, fire prevention, sanitation and first-aid surgical treatment.

One end of the cars will be fitted up as an airtight room to be used in training the men in the use of the so-called oxygen helmets.

The helmets proved their worth at the ill-fated Cherry mine, when the rescuers succeeded in getting twenty men out alive after they had been entombed seven days.

#### Miners Call for Labor Party.

Rock Island, Ill.—A resolution offered by John H. Walker, president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, and unanimously adopted by the Illinois State Federation of Labor, is looked upon by the delegates here as the first step in the establishment of a State labor party, and an example of independent political action which will be followed by many State Federations.

The resolution sets forth that the powers of government, legislative, executive and military, are potent factors in determining whether or not a strike will be a success or a failure, and as

both the Democratic and the Republican party organizations are absolutely under the control of the employing interest, only a party composed and controlled exclusively by the working class can be relied upon at all times in every manner and way to serve the best interests of the workers.

The secretary of the State Federation of Labor is instructed by the resolution to correspond with every bona fide labor union or other organizations composed exclusively of workers, such as farmers, etc., in the State, asking them to take a referendum vote on the question of whether or not they are in favor of starting a new political party to be known as a labor party. The secretary is to compile a tabulated statement, showing the result of the ballot of each of these organizations separately, and to report in detail to the next annual convention of the State Federation of Illinois for action.

#### Taft Blocks Panama Vacations.

Washington, D. C.—What is looked upon as one of the most bitter jests ever perpetrated by the administration upon organized labor is the granting of fifteen days' vacation to the "per diem" men at work on the Panama Canal to visit their homes in the United States, when the steamer trip, alone, consumes two weeks.

The unorganized "salaried" men are allowed six weeks' vacation, but the union machinists, railroad men, steam shovelers and shop men have had their request for a reasonable vacation turned down by President Taft.

The blackest part of all this, assert members of the committee, who visited the President, is that the men were promised vacations of sufficient length in which they could come home before they ever agreed to go to the Isthmus. But this was a "gentleman's agreement," and not being legally binding, it is now ignored.

#### Missouri Pacific Strike Spreads.

St. Louis, Mo.—The walkout of the machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths and pipemen on the Missouri, Pacific and Iron Mountain system threatens to put the company's rolling stock on the scrap-heap, and will undoubtedly spread to the entire Gould system if satisfactory settlement is not soon made with the men.

The machinists' trouble was caused by a demand for a change in working conditions, especially in regard to what is termed the "lap shift," which compels men to come on duty at different hours instead of 7 o'clock, either morning or evening.

A System Federation, composed of the four striking unions, has been formed, electing J. J. Mockler, of the blacksmiths, president; J. J. Murphy, of the boiler makers, vice-president, and C. S. Groom, of the machinists, secretary.

#### Labor Helps to Oust Immigration Official.

San Francisco.—H. H. North, the commissioner of immigration who raised a whirlwind of protest throughout California by his encouragement of Asiatic immigration to this country, has been suspended from duty by Secretary Nagel upon evidence presented by labor organizations in this city.

The Asiatic Exclusion League of the Pacific Coast discovered that North had been inviting Hindus to come to this country, even going so far as to publish articles in the public press announcing that "there are dozens of jobs for every Hindu that lands."

North is also charged with failing to carry out the law in regard to Chinese exclusion.

#### Slavery Undermines Alabama.

Washington, D. C.—The constitutionality of the "contract labor" laws of the State of Alabama are to be tested in a case now before the

## The Central Trust Company Of California

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Supreme Court of the United States. Claiming that its police powers give the right to sentence to hard labor a workman who has broken his contract, the State of Alabama will make a hard fight to maintain its "peculiar institution," especially as it is asserted that in this State a majority of the farms depend upon this form of peonage to make and gather the crops.

Many other Southern States are interested in the Supreme Court's decision, as similar forms of peonage are maintained by them in defiance of the protection against involuntary servitude supposed to be given by the Constitution of the United States.

#### Tampa Strike Committee Jailed.

New York.—The entire strike committee of the Tampa cigar makers, eight men in all, have been placed in jail. This startling news has just been received by cigar makers in this city, accompanied with the information that the Tampa city officials are desperate at the determined continuance of the strike, and will stop at nothing in their attempts to terrorize the men back to work. The chairman of the strike committee is Jose De La Campa, and threats that he will meet the fate of the two strikers who were lynched in Tampa are openly made in that city.

Cigar makers all over the United States are sending funds to aid the strikers, and the murder of Piccarotta and Albano, instead of stopping the strike, has made victory for the union more certain.

#### German Unionists Visit U. S.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The president and secretary of the German Shoe Workers' Union, Joseph Simon and Carl Hoeltermann, have been inspecting American factories and labor conditions in the United States, and are frank in their statements that the American workman is driven much more like a machine than is the custom in Germany.

President Simon is also a Socialist member of the Bavarian Diet, and, while agreeing with all that his colleague said about general conditions in America, spoke particularly as to the noticeable lack of daily labor papers in this country.

#### Textile Workers' Convention Opens.

New York.—The first resolution offered to the convention of the United Textile Workers of America, at its opening session in this city, was one in favor of woman suffrage. It was unanimously adopted. Following came a resolution asking for the appointment of a special organizer to organize the folders and bleachers in the trade, and another resolution instructing the secretary to investigate the importation of raw and dressed flax in the New York and Boston ports.

The Guel strike, in Ontario, which is now in its ninth month, was warmly discussed, and finally referred to the incoming executive council with full power to act.

#### Labor's Foes Get Nation's Gold.

Washington, D. C.—That United States officials are assisting companies that make a specialty of "union busting" appears in a mass of evidence, now in possession of the American Federation of Labor, which has been gathered for the use of a Congressional investigation at the coming session.

Thousands of tons of coal are being brought from such notorious non-union mines as the Pocahontas of West Virginia, and consumed at the Navy Yard. The contracts with Schwab at Bethlehem, where men are working twelve hours a day in the gun shops, and the enormous contract involving the printing, daily, of over 5,000,000 stamped envelopes, which Postmaster General Hitchcock has turned over to a non-union concern in Dayton, Ohio, where the company

works its men ten hours a day, are some of the deals ripe for investigation.

#### Philippines Want Coolies.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y.—At the Peace Conference held in this place, David T. Barrows, formerly Director of Education in the Philippines, laid wide open the plans of American capitalists in the matter of cheap labor in the islands.

"This class of people," Barrows declared in his address, "goes so far as to favor the admission of Chinese labor, because it is much cheaper, rather than to employ the native Filipinos, whose prosperity would eventually mean the prosperity of the archipelago."

This admission from a conservative man whose statements, in view of his personal experience as an official in the islands, could not be doubted, caused much comment among the delegates, but no solution to this latest phase of the "yellow peril" was offered.

#### P. O. Contract Starts Investigation.

Washington, D. C.—The Post Office Department has let a contract to the Mercantile Corporation of Dayton, Ohio, for printing stamped envelopes at the rate of 5,000,000 daily, in spite of the fact that it has at its command the enormous plant of the United States Government Printing Office. This non-union printing company at Dayton works its force ten hours a day.

In a letter to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, signed by acting Third Assistant Postmaster General A. M. Travers, the following statements are made:

"The department advertised for bids for a new contract on August 1, 1910. There was only one bidder, the Mercantile Corporation. \* \* \*

"As to the observance of the eight-hour day and the sanitary conditions prevailing in the factory, the department has no control."

Labor leaders in Washington point to the fact that the only advantage gained by the Government in letting private contracts is when there is competition, but here there is but one firm—the Mercantile Corporation—that apparently has cornered the stamped envelope business as completely as Rockefeller has rounded up the oil industry.

#### ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces another splendid program for next week. George Beban, the distinguished character actor, with a strong supporting company, will appear in "The Sign of the Rose." Alf Grant and Ethel Hoag will present an act called "Something Doing All the Time," a collection of witty sayings and popular songs. Jewell's Manikins will be seen in a miniature review entitled "Toyland Vaudeville." The Great Asahi, assisted by a quintette of Japanese, will present clever stunts in magic, but their greatest feature is the "Human Fountains." Next week will be the last of the phenomenal vocalist Camille Ober, The New York Trio, and Felice Morris & Co. It will also close the engagement of the Imperial Russian Dancers.

"To the acquisition of the rare quality of politeness so much of the enlightened understanding is necessary that I cannot but consider every book which tends to make us wiser and, of course, better men as a treatise on a more enlarged system of politeness, not excluding the experiments of Archimedes or the elements of Euclid."—Monro.

#### GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. There is a fine opportunity for an organization to rent the second largest hall every Tuesday evening. \*\*\*

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# LABOR CLARION

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Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.  
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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1910.

Tecumseh is said to have exclaimed: "Sell a country! why not sell the air, the clouds and the great sea, as well as the earth? Did not the Great Spirit make them all for the use of his children?"—From Thoreau's *Commonplace Book* (in manuscript).

At this month's meeting of the State Board of Health a proposal will be discussed to ask the State to provide small farms for tuberculosis patients. This plan is meeting with success in Pennsylvania. The patients benefit by the outdoor life, and there are returns from the labor of the sick, for many of them are able to do light work.

It will be a relief to get away from the particular brand of politics that have given our newspapers so much concern, and has used up so much of their space. Personalities become more than tiresome. Graver matters are thrust aside in order that issues may be obscured, according to the viewpoint of the great "molders of thought."

The union label responds to the treatment it should receive. It will appear wherever demanded, if the demand is persistent. The duty of the hour is to see that it so appears. We are apt to lose sight of this fact. It is useless for men and women to delve into other realms and expect to be successful, if they overlook the chance, as trade unionists, to live up to their obligations. A steady call for the union label will bring sure results.

Earl Rogers has been appointed special prosecutor before the grand jury now investigating the Los Angeles "Times" disaster. He is also attorney for the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. While holding this position, Mr. Rogers has no right, under a common acceptance of the term justice, to represent the city as a prosecutor. It looks too much like persecution. The way the man browbeats witnesses is notorious, and the whole business has a look that has caused pronounced expressions of disapproval.

At the recent Des Moines convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters the delegates adopted a resolution providing for the establishment of libraries in every local union. The libraries will have books on economics, politics and history, and will be of such a nature as to be not only ornamental, but useful to the workers. This plan of educating the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters on questions in which their interests are involved is most commendable, and we should be pleased to see such libraries established in the locals of every trade organization. There is need for more enlightenment. The proposition is meritorious.

## BOYCOTT ON UNION GOODS.

In the Los Angeles "Times" of October 8th, an article appeared in which was a copy of a communication sent out by Harry Lee Martin of the Inglewood Water and Gas Company.

The article reads as follows:

"The Inglewood Domestic Water Company and the Inglewood Gas Supplies have determined to use no more 'union-made' goods of any kind, and have sent letters to that effect to the concerns from which they have been ordering. Following is a copy of the communication sent out by Harry Lee Martin, the auditor of the former company, which sets the situation out clearly:

"We hereby request that you use the utmost care upon the receipt of any orders from us hereafter, in making sure that no goods are sent to us which are manufactured in 'union shops.'"

"Recent events in this city make it plain that, to use a common saying, we must 'fight the devil with fire.' On and after this date we will decline to accept, or pay for, any goods that we know to be 'union made.' We feel that it is our duty, as American citizens, and particularly as enthusiastic workers for southern California and her welfare, to take this step.

"We particularly request that if at any time you are unable to fill orders sent you by us with goods that are not 'union made,' you will kindly advise us in order that we can promptly place our order for such goods elsewhere."

"Mr. Martin, in discussing the action of these progressive companies, yesterday, said:

"We feel sure that if action similar to ours was taken by the consumers of goods in southern California, labor unionism would soon be no more and everybody would be happier, safer and wiser."

All of the foregoing, of course, delights Harrison Gray Otis and his cohorts. The inference that "recent events in this (Los Angeles) city" can be attributed to the trade unions is in keeping with the attitude of the "antis" ever since the explosion. The American spirit of fair play is lacking from the make-up of these people. Without the least evidence that any man is responsible for the calamity, or undoubted proof that dynamite was used, the union haters of the south accuse and convict as a matter of custom, regardless of the seriousness of their position or the injustice done their fellow men.

There is more than a faint suspicion in our mind that the Inglewood concern has taken advantage of the opportunity to coin sentiment into dollars and cents. It has been done before. There is nothing in the company's communication to illustrate a contrary spirit.

The statement that without unionism everybody would be "happier, safer and wiser" illustrates a narrowness and want of common knowledge inexplicable.

It doesn't need a particularly bright mind to give the trade union credit for doing a splendid work along economic, fraternal and beneficial lines. This has been conceded by its bitterest opponents.

If the hundreds of thousands of homes in the land should lose this protection and revert to the days when employers of the Inglewood type held full sway, it would be a dark time in American history.

Just imagine a return to the long-hour day, the Sunday-same-as-any-other-day-system, the small pay, the sweatshop in its prime, the children out of school, the women in thrall, and the other counts of pre-union times—and yet we are told we would be "happier, safer and wiser" should organized labor be obliterated!

The Inglewood company would probably buy its gas supplies cheaper than at present were there no unions. It is unlikely that it would sell them to the consumer for less. The hypocrisy of some business houses in dealing with the labor

problem is surprising. They read of throwing into the waste paper basket a courteous communication from the employees of large firms with a calmness that shows how short is their vision, and how necessary it is in life to look beyond our own spheres to get the right perspective.

The Inglewood company needs to be protected against itself. It loses sight of essentials, and talks wildly while blindly grasping for the dollar.

## ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS.

One of the most important duties devolving upon men and women who join a trade union is too frequently neglected—attendance at their union meetings. This is a serious matter, more so than appears at first glance.

There are decisions reached occasionally that are contrary to the wishes of the majority. Possibly at the next gathering there will be an excellent attendance, brought together for the specific purpose of reversing some action taken. Out of a situation like this grow animosities and bickerings, destructive of that fraternal spirit that should prevail.

Various reasons are given for the neglect here referred to. Perhaps family ties or distance from the meeting hall cause a lapse from the narrow path of duty. Possibly a dislike for oratory, or some other reason advanced to fit the situation, are urged by the stay-aways.

Only by intelligent support can an organization assume a position its due. This is not given when to a minority is entrusted the plenary power of acting and speaking for all.

In all bodies—trade unions and other organizations—there are times when action is taken ill-advisedly, simply because of the power to temporarily control. This condition should not exist.

Union meetings need the attendance of the rank and file. The business considered is serious. It deals with the welfare of the home, and the most vital relations of the employee and the employer. Collective bargaining should represent a real majority.

Even if the types of oratory are not conducive to enjoyment, remember that you have the chance to improve on the effort of others. Unless you do this, it is useless to criticize the next man.

Just think of the education the proper interest in such a body as the trade union affords. Public speaking, an open forum, a wide field of subjects, quick thinking, courtesy to opponents, exemplification of the majority rule to the accompaniment of direct legislation in a nutshell—why, the outlook is inexhaustible.

Don't let the others do your work. It is neither manly nor womanly. Those who really have the best interests of the organization at heart are sometimes handicapped because of your absence. The trimmer and searcher for the popular issue is apt to "steal a march"—to do the wrong thing at the wrong time.

Attend your union meetings. Retreat from the army of stay-aways!

## DIFFERENT WAYS OF MEASURING.

"I had heard and read so much about Mr. Lloyd George," once declared the chairman of a meeting in South Wales, "that I naturally expected to meet a big man in every sense; but, as you can see for yourselves, he is a very small man in stature." Mr. Lloyd George's retort was equal to the occasion, and characteristic of one so small in body and so potential in politics. "I am grieved to find that your chairman is disappointed in my size," he said quietly, "but this is owing to the way you have here in the south of measuring a man. In North Wales we measure a man from his chin up, but you evidently measure him from his chin down."

"In character, in manner, in style, in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity."—Longfellow.



**NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.****New Zealand Proposes Amendment to Land Act.**

Framed with the object of facilitating the opening up of lands for settlers, the Government's Land Act Amendment Bill has just been introduced into the New Zealand Parliament. The most important clause in the measure is perhaps that which gives to the Government the power to take compulsorily on lease large estates for subdivision. Sub-lessees, or tenants, will be given the option to purchase their holdings from the original owner, and he will be compelled to sell. This clause will apply only to estates of \$200,000 and over in value.

As the bill stands at present, there is every inducement to the original owner to sell to tenants placed on the land by the Government, since he can obtain the increment of land up to ten years; if, however, the land is not sold within ten years, the increment goes to the Government.

\* \* \*

**Working Women in New York City.**

Here are some of the questions Miss Mary Van Kleeck, secretary of the Committee on Women's Work of the Russell Sage Foundation, asked of the sub-committee of Labor and Wages of the Committee on Congestion of Population, which is actively at work considering ways and means in giving assistance to help remedying the overcrowded sections of Manhattan:

"Do you know that of the thousands of women that are employed in the factories of Greater New York, less than one-fifth earn what experts have figured to be living wages?"

"Do you know that only one woman in five earns more than \$9 a week and that less than half earn as much as \$6?"

"Do you know that one girl—who is one of hundreds—managed to save 15 cents in three weeks by living in a charity boarding house where board and room cost her only \$3 a week?"

"Do you know that four-fifths of the women and girls who work in the factories of this city are not able to save a cent for possible loss of work or loss of health?"

"Do you know that where one woman in five makes \$9 a week or more in the factories of New York, four men in five make the same amount?"

"Do you know that a third of the women who work in factories in New York are members of families where women are the only wage earners?"

The information conveyed in Miss Van Kleeck's questions is both illuminating and instructive, as well as startling.

\* \* \*

**Defrauding Uncle Sam.**

A gigantic system of undervaluation frauds upon the Custom House was reported from New York on October 14th to have been perpetrated by Duveen Bros., art brokers for American multimillionaires. These frauds are said to run into amounts equal to or greater than those of the sugar trust exposures. Millionaire patrons of Duveen Bros. were subpoenaed to appear before the Federal Grand Jury to testify regarding their purchases of works of art from that firm. There was a report also that several wealthy connoisseurs and some patrons of Duveen Bros. are under Federal investigation. On information conveyed to the Federal authorities by an anonymous letter, the Duveens' store in Fifth avenue was raided and two of its principals arrested. Their attorney, Walter J. Stern, is quoted as denouncing the raid as "outrageous" and as saying: "All the Duveens are British subjects and the British Government has a habit of looking after the rights of the King's subjects in other countries. Almost everything purchased by the Duveens is bought as a collection, and when they come to value these collections for importation they believe they have the right to put such value on individual pieces as they deem proper." They

were indicted on October 17th for conspiracy to defraud the Government, and a civil suit was instituted for the recovery of \$1,000,000 in customs duties.—Chicago "Public."

\* \* \*

**The Oldest Printing Press.**

Typography, or the art of printing from movable type, was invented in Europe about the middle of the fifteenth century, says the "Strand." Beyond this fact, the history of this far-reaching industry is very uncertain. It is generally considered that cut wooden type was first used, then cut leaden type, and that afterward cast type was employed. William Caxton, in 1476, was the first to practice printing from movable type in England. The oldest type of printing press which, by the way, is now in the South Kensington Museum, is the actual machine with which Benjamin Franklin worked in the year 1730. It is constructed of hard wood, mortised together; it carries two horizontal rails, upon which slides a carriage supporting the frame of composed type, called the form. The type was inked by two large pads, or balls, with ink on their surfaces, the distribution of the ink being performed by working the pads together, and then applying them to the form.

\* \* \*

**Success of Municipal Ownership.**

Henry B. Miller, American Consul at Belfast, Ireland, has sent a very interesting report to the Department of Commerce and Labor on the success of Belfast's five-years' operation of its street-car service.

Among other things he says that "the tramways of Belfast, which have been operated by the city government for the past five years, are under the direction of a general manager, who is an expert selected by the city council. He was the manager of the system when it was taken over by the city. His administration has proved a most remarkable success. One of the most successful features of the system is the concentration of all lines through a general central station, which makes every part of the city available from that center.

"Another feature is the variety of rates and arrangements designed especially to suit the general character of the city. Belfast has diversified industries, with vast numbers of men and women working in factories. Special cars are run at fixed hours, night and morning, to transport workmen to and from their homes and workshops for any distance. The same rate has also lately been given to females up to 9 a. m. For both classes 4 cents buys a return ticket that will carry the holder back to any part of the city at any time on any car. These privileges have proved of great benefit to girls and women in various forms of employment. Children under sixteen years of age travel at half fare.

"The regular fare on the street cars is 2 cents for the average distance of two miles, and for the more extended lines the rate to the center of the city is 4 cents, or across the city, passing through the central station on any one line, 4 cents. The cost of coal was \$1.95 per ton.

"Referring to accidents, the manager says:

"There have been two fatal accidents during the year. There would have been many others had it not been for the care and skill of the motormen, and the perfect way in which the Hudson and Bowring life guard acts. The ratio of fatalities to passengers was one in twenty-three million one hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

"The satisfactory management of this system of city transportation, its special adaptation to the character of the city, its economy of administration, its freedom from accidents and low cost of transportation commend it as of special interest to the student of municipal ownership of city tramways."

**UNIONIZE LOS ANGELES NOW.**

By James M. Lynch.

For years the International Typographical Union has carried on a battle in Los Angeles, the success of which meant not only the unionizing of the Los Angeles "Times" office, but the betterment in a considerable degree of the condition of organized labor in Los Angeles.

The other trades have not seen the importance of active propaganda in Los Angeles, and that city has been given a wide berth by most of the great trade unions. About three months ago strikes on the part of the brewery workers, steel and structural iron workers, boiler makers, machinists, molders and other artisans occurred, and these strikes, with the exception of those of the brewery workers and molders, were financed entirely in San Francisco by the trade-union movement of that city.

Success was about to attend this effort when the terrible catastrophe that destroyed the Los Angeles "Times" plant occurred, and for the time being made impossible the victory that was imminent. The trade unionists in Los Angeles were the greatest sufferers because of the "Times" explosion. Despite this untoward happening, the fight has been kept up, and the men on strike are none the less enthusiastic and none the less determined to win eventually.

The Los Angeles "Times," and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of that city, through its attorney, are moving with tremendous energy to attach the explosion that wrecked the "Times" plant to organized labor, or some trade union or trade unionist, but thus far without success, and I believe eventually without success. I visited Los Angeles on October 18th, and investigated the situation as thoroughly as I could in the limited time at my disposal. That the trade unions had anything to do with the explosion is not now generally believed in Los Angeles.

But the point that I am trying to make here is that the great international and national trade unions should at once take active steps to organize unions in Los Angeles where they are not represented, and where these unions are represented should strengthen the local bodies. If the condition in the southwestern city is not improved, then it will eventually affect trade unionism nationally and internationally. I said this nine years ago, seven years ago, five years ago, three years ago, and I say it now. Ignoring a fester does not cure it; avoiding responsibility does not tend toward progress. The Los Angeles wage earners are as intelligent, loyal and trade-union inclined as are those in any other locality, but they are fighting against tremendous odds, and they need help, and that help should be forthcoming from those to whom they have a right to look, their organized fellows in other sections.

If the plot that has been hatched by the anti-unionists, and which seeks to embroil the trade unions, or prominent trade unionists, in the "Times" explosion, bears the fruit that is looked for by its promoters, then the trade-union movement will find it necessary to take a hand in defense of their fellows, whose only offense has been the effort to organize Los Angeles and make of that city a union stronghold instead of a non-union menace.

The special "Food Sanitation Act" passed by the State Legislature in 1909 was intended to cover the establishment of all necessary regulations for the proper protection of foods. Its provisions stipulate that bread, with other food stuffs, shall not be exposed to dust or flies at any stage of storage, preparation or distribution. Under this act, failure to comply with this regulation is a violation of law constituting a nuisance, as is also the delivery of bread from an unclean wagon or container, or by a person known to have a communicable disease, or one who is uncleanly.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting, Held November 4, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials** — Bakers — Edward Hoffman and John Zamford, vice John Zipperle and Alfred Metz, resigned. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From California State Federation of Labor, requesting that we oppose Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1. From American Federation of Labor, acknowledging credentials of delegate. From National Committee on Prison Labor, thanks for contribution and application for membership. From Central Labor Councils of San Joaquin County and Alameda County, stating they had complied with the Council's request to oppose Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1. From Lewis Packing Co., stating they would cease ordering goods from unfair Schmidt Lithograph Company. From San Francisco Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis, thanks for purchase of tickets. From Roos Bros., replying to request to have drivers join Retail Delivery Drivers' Union. Telegram from President Gompers, asking us to see that printing of bonds for San Francisco went to a union house. Referred to Label Section—From Post Office Clerks, Carpenters No. 1640, Janitors, Mailers and Musicians, stating they had indorsed the resolutions requesting them to insert in their by-laws regulations calling for the union label, card and button. Referred to Trustees—Report of treasurer for the quarter ending October 31st. Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Walter MacDonald, candidate for Assembly, replies to questions. From National Committee on Prison Labor, copy of bill regulating convict-made goods, and giving resume of laws in the different States. From Laundry Workers No. 26, requesting that the law relative to payment of money for maintenance of orphans, etc., in this county be remedied. Referred to Executive Committee—From H. A. Knox Delivery Co., declination to obey Council's decision. From Amalgamated Meat Cutters, requesting that the law of the A. F. of L. be complied with and the local union of Butchers unseated. Communication was received from delegates of Typographical Union No. 21, in which their president, James M. Lynch, requested them to use their utmost endeavor to prevent the awarding of contract for printing the corner cards on stamped envelopes, and requesting that protest be made; moved that request be complied with and the secretary be instructed to telegraph the protest of this Council to the Postmaster General; motion carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Bartenders—Roeder's saloon still unfair. Broom Makers—Request a demand for their label; McKenzie Co. still unfair. Retail Delivery Drivers—Call attention to the fact that Roos Bros. are employing a delivery company with drivers not members of their union. Electrical Workers No. 151—Request a demand for button from men installing phones. Machinists No. 68—Ball to be given soon, all delegates invited. Bath House Employees—Will give grand ball, all invited. Moving Picture Operators—Union houses have brass sign in window of box office; unionists should watch for it. Upholsterers—Mayor McCarthy will decide the points at issue between them and their employers. Janitors—Have a button, and all delegates and members of unions that can should demand it.

**Report of Label Section**—Will hold an open meeting on November 16th; Home Industry League not playing fair. Attention of unionists drawn to the fact that Mose Gunst and United Cigar Stores are unfair.

**Special Order of Business**—Election of alternate delegate to American Federation of Labor—Delegate John O. Walsh was placed in nomination; on motion, nominations were ordered closed. Secretary directed to cast ballot. Brother Walsh was declared elected alternate delegate, amid applause. It was moved to allow the delegate to the American Federation of Labor the sum of \$400 for expenses; amended that the delegate be allowed the sum of \$500; amendment carried.

**Executive Committee**—Reported progress on several cases before them, and recommended in the matter of the employment of a fireman at the New Method Laundry Co. that the secretary again advise that the fireman must be placed back in his job; concurred in.

**Special Order of Business for 9:30**, namely consideration of request of Solicitors' Union for a boycott on the "Call"; secretary read a communication from Publishers' Association, stating reasons why Solicitors should not be recognized. Moved that the petition of Newspaper Solicitors' Union for a boycott on the San Francisco "Call" be granted; moved to refer the matter to the American Federation of Labor, and that our delegate be instructed to present it; amendment lost, 46 in favor, 70 against. A vote being taken on the original motion to declare a boycott, there were 70 in favor to 53 against, and the chair declared the motion lost on account of not having received the required vote.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills; warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Trial Committee**—Reported on charges preferred by Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 216 against Local 339 (Shoe Cutters), that they had met and organized by electing Brother F. E. Lively chairman, C. H. Parker secretary, and would proceed with the trial of charges on Thursday, November 10, 1910.

**Special Committee on "Examiner"**—Reported having interviewed managing editor of "Examiner," and that he expressed his regret at the insinuation contained in the editorial complained of; they suggested that the Council's position on proposed Charter Amendment No. 7 be, on invitation of the editor of the "Examiner," printed in said paper. It was moved that the suggestion be complied with, report be received and filed, and committee discharged; motion carried.

**Unfinished Business**—Moved to declare boycott on C. Demetrak's Front Street Stable, amended to lay matter over one week, and make it a special order of business for 9 p. m. next Friday; amendment lost and motion to boycott carried unanimously.

President Fred Wheeler of the Los Angeles Labor Council was then introduced, and thanked the delegates for the support that the San Francisco unionists had given to those under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles central body; he said he believed that the enemy had been whipped, and read a telegram showing there were about 20,000 men in the parade the evening before.

Delegate Kean (Longshoremen) moved the secretary be instructed to render all the assistance possible to Solicitors' Union in aiding them to obtain conditions for which they are striving; motion carried.

**New Business**—Moved to make the consideration of Charter amendments a special order of business for 9:30 next Friday evening; motion carried.

**Receipts and Expenses**—Total receipts, \$88; total expenses, \$703.55.

**Nominations to Executive Committee**—To fill vacancy. Brother Jas. Curran was nominated; on motion, nominations were closed and secretary instructed to cast ballot; he did so, and Bro. Curran was declared elected member of the executive committee.

Delegate Phillips called attention to proposed State Constitutional amendments; some discus-

sion was had on the proposed constitutional amendment which permits the seating of judges in bank outside of counties in which they are located, and the danger to labor in this respect was pointed out by many delegates. It was moved that this amendment be opposed by this

**Hansen & Elrick**  
FURNISHERS  
HATTERS  
353 MONTGOMERY  
766 MARKET  
1105 FILLMORE

## If You Want

to help make San Francisco prosperous you can do so by Patronizing Home Industry. It means more money and employment to all; think it over.

## Lundstrom Hats

deserve your support; they are produced by San Francisco workmen; they are stylish and rank with the best hats in the world.

Our new store, No. 5, will be opened at 26 Third Street, about September the 15th. Help make San Francisco reach the million mark by 1915; you can if you BOOST.

### Lundstrom's Hat Stores

1178 Market St. 2640 Mission St.  
26 Third St.  
72 Market St. 605 Kearny St.  
Factory 69-71 City Hall Ave.

## Patronize Home Industry

ask for

## G. M. KUTZ FINE SHOES

For Men and Women

SAN FRANCISCO UNION MADE

For sale by B. KATSCHINSKI

Philadelphia Shoe Co., 825 Market St.,  
Opp. Stockton St.



### CARROLL CRAWFORD

REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST  
EXPERT OPTICIAN

3020 Sixteenth Street Between Mission and Valencia

Open Tues., Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 8 o'clock for benefit of those unable to call during the day. Glasses to order from \$2.50 up.

### Boom the Label

Modern Methods  
First-Class Work



## EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.

53 to 67 COLTON STREET

The only  
LAUNDRY  
USING THE  
UNION LABEL

Ring up { Market 1511  
or Home M 1511



Council as dangerous to the interest of the workers; motion carried.

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

### ORGANIZATION THE BEST FACTOR

By W. E. Bryan,

General President International Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

The Brotherhood of Leather Workers, while unsuccessful in their effort to gain the universal eight-hour day for their craft, have demonstrated the power of organized effort by establishing the nine-hour day throughout the United States, and while the manufacturers, most hostile to our organization, disclaim any influence whatever of the Brotherhood having caused them to grant the reduction in hours to their employees, yet the fact remains, and if not, why at this time should they experience a sudden change of heart when they have for all time past worked their employees long hours and at low wages?

The facts are, the men would be working ten hours, and in the busy season twelve and fourteen hours, if there was no organization to stand in the way.

Undaunted, with a determination to secure the eight-hour day, the Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods will meet in convention at Chicago, November 15, 1910, for the first time in a period of six years, and outline a policy to be pursued, not only in furtherance of this purpose, but to make such constitutional changes to combat the methods of the employers as may seem advisable.

No other cause than the influence of the Leather Workers in the granting of the nine-hour workday can be made tenable, and we submit to the readers for their decision that it is proper to give credit where credit is due.

Despite the efforts of employers in our line to disrupt and destroy the organization, we are still on the job, and far from being dead; in fact we will demonstrate that we are very much alive, and shall assert our right to consideration in the selling of our labor, which belongs solely to our members, to give or withhold as they see fit.

### HOOKWORM AND ASIATIC EXCLUSION.

Speaking of hookworm and its relation to the exclusion of Hindu immigrants, Dr. W. F. Snow, secretary of the State Board of Health, does not hold out much hope when he says: "In the first place, this disease is not an incurable one. A few days of treatment and a few cents worth of medicine are all that a cure requires. When the ship companies learn this there will be ample time on each voyage for the ship surgeon to make 'good' Hindus out of every passenger on board. We must devise other methods of exclusion. In the second place, if 80 per cent of the Hindus already admitted to California have hookworm, there has been a much greater dissemination of the disease than has been previously thought to be the case. The State Board of Health is now collecting information on this point. From a third point of view, if we are to deport and turn back Hindus from this port of entry because of infestation with hookworm, we should take similar precautions with the Porto Ricans and the similarly infested individuals of other nationalities seeking entrance here. Probably every unselfish and thinking Californian desires to have the immigration of certain races stopped, but the hookworm as a basis for permanent exclusion will not stand the test of a challenge from other nations."

"Sleep is a generous robber—it gives in strength what it takes in time."—Carmen Sylva.

### Thrust and Parry

"The Bethlehem Steel Company is giving a great deal of attention to the appropriations for extensions in 1911, which will amount to about \$5,000,000, including shops, storage houses, assembling buildings, coke plant and blast furnaces. This amount does not provide for a \$600,000 hotel which President Schwab proposes to erect for South Bethlehem, plans for which have been prepared. Mr. Schwab intends that the borough shall have a hotel which will serve as a home for superintendents and other employees of the higher grade, and Government representatives, and also permit him to do such entertaining as necessary to the business in proper style."—Press dispatch.

Care is taken to emphasize the hotel for "employees of the higher grade." Those in the lower grades are lucky to be alive, according to Mr. Schwab's way of looking at things. The newspaper story shows how little attention is given to those men who toil faithfully long hours for a pittance, as has been proved in the investigations into the Bethlehem's Steel Company's plant. These employees constitute the background of operations. They outnumber those in the "higher grades," but their position in life fails to elicit either fair treatment or the least sign of recognition that they are human beings. The man underneath is the one who deserves a great deal more than he is getting.

"Representative government, like all other human institutions, doubtless has its evils, but under representative government legislation results from free and extended discussion in an open forum, under the eyes and subject to the criticism of the people. Why it should be expected that better results will be obtained by the chance voting of a multitude who mostly will not know what they are voting on is hard to understand. There is certainly no reason in such expectation."—San Francisco "Chronicle."

The above is taken from an editorial headed "Direct Legislation." There seems to be no doubt in the "Chronicle" mind that "the multitude" will not give as satisfactory results as "representative government." The people have failed too long to secure that which they had reasonable expectation of receiving from their representatives in many instances. Misrepresentative government is here. While clumsy in some respects, yet the popular acclaim for a direct voice in lieu of no voice at all is a sign of civic awakening, and marks the beginning of the end of those who have led government away from those supposed to govern.

Two men were occupying a double seat in a crowded car. One of them was a long-distance whistler and the other was evidently annoyed. "You don't seem to like my whistling?" said the noisy one, after a five-minute continuous performance. "No, I don't," was the frank reply. "Well," continued the other, "maybe you think you are man enough to stop it?" "No, I don't think I am," rejoined the other, "but I hope you are." And the whistling was discontinued.

### UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

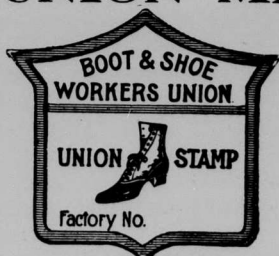
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.



246 SUMMER STREET

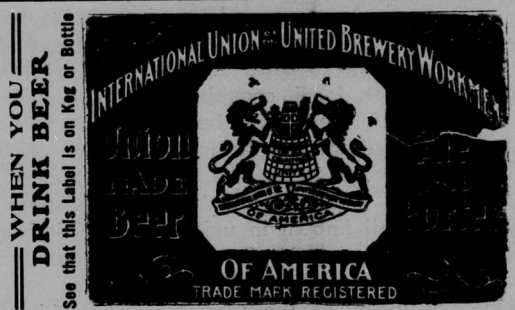
### JOINT ACCOUNTS

This bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

### HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Nov., Gold on Dark Blue.

### Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

### Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



SOMETHING NEW

Perkins Rubber Heel WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more. Keep your money at home.

MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO





### Notes in Union Life

During the week the following unionists have died: Carl Driess of the marine firemen, Rudolph Hess of the bartenders, William E. Ferguson of the coopers, Connie Gibbons Brown of the waitresses, and Albert J. Robertson of the laundry workers. John Morrissey of the teamsters (No. 570) died in Sacramento. Patrick Flynn of the riggers and stevedores was killed in Oakland last Monday morning while crossing the railroad track; the eastbound Stockton flyer came upon him unexpectedly, and the result was the fatal accident.

Fred H. Grahame, president of the International Laundry Workers' Union, was married last Saturday evening to Miss Ella Linehan, also a member of the local organization. The ceremony was performed in St. James' Church. The union friends of the couple presented them with a handsome token of esteem.

Andrew J. Gallagher, Andrew Furuseth, and others well known in union circles left last Wednesday morning for St. Louis to attend the A. F. of L. convention.

On November 3d the teamsters of Oakland called out eight drivers in the employ of the Oakland Parcels Delivery, as a result of the latter's open-shop policy.

The waitresses are busily engaged preparing for their annual ball on the evening of Saturday, December 3d, at Golden Gate Commandery Hall. The proceeds will be devoted to the sick and death benefit funds.

The photo-engravers are negotiating a wage scale with the local employers. It will go to arbitration. The union last Sunday went on record as favoring international aid to unionize Fresno and Berkeley. An assessment has been levied to help the craftsmen of Boston, where a strike and a very sweeping injunction levied by the court have rendered assistance necessary. Officers were nominated for the coming term.

Don't forget the grand jubilee ball of the bakers and confectioners at the Auditorium tomorrow (Saturday) evening.

The ball of the electrical workers in Dreamland last Saturday evening was a brilliant success. The men illuminated the interior of the structure in such a way that those who attended will remember the scene for a long time to come.

Miss Hattie M. Brown of the waitresses was married to Arthur C. Wells on November 3d. The groom is an engineer. The couple will reside in Panama.

At each meeting of the garment workers there is evidence given of the fraternal spirit. Sick benefits are usually paid. At the last meeting the proposed amendments to the international constitution were adopted.

Richard Cornelius returned during the week from a trip in the interests of the international carmen. He found conditions good in Fresno, and other points show revived interest in the union movement.

The bookbinders report that all shops have conceded their new scale. The minimum is now \$22.50 a week. The gain is \$1.50 a week.

The waiters and the men of the building trades are complaining that advertisements are being inserted in the east holding out alluring prospects for those who come west. This is unfortunate for those who come, as work does not warrant the glowing preliminary reports. The very contrary is the case.

Corporal G. A. W. Ford is the only living charter member of New Haven Typographical Union No. 47. He is a Civil War veteran, and is a member of the Old Soldier Fiddlers who performed at the Orpheum during the two weeks just past. Mr. Ford was associated with the Christy Minstrels in the sixties.

### PRISON LABOR REGULATIONS.

"Free labor and industries have been opposing for at least one hundred years the competition of prison labor on convict goods manufactured in the penal institutions of the country," said Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, expert New York State Department of Labor and member of the executive committee of the National Committee on Prison Labor. "Uniformity in legislation upon this subject is demanded. It is apparent to all students of the problem, as it was to the Industrial Commission, that the industrial phase of the convict labor problem can be regulated to the satisfaction of all sections of this country only by uniform legislation on the part of the States. The question is one of national interest, though partly beyond national jurisdiction. Most penologists are agreed today that the State-use system, by which the State itself absorbs its own prison products, is the ideal for such uniformity. Congress cannot compel the States to adopt such a system. Still a condition today exists which penalizes a State because it has adopted the approved system. A State may today protect itself against its own prison-made goods, but cannot exclude from its market the goods manufactured in the prisons of neighboring States. 'There is no reason,' says the Industrial Commission, 'constitutional or economic, why the markets of one State, which has adopted the non-competitive theory of convict labor, shall be swamped by the product of competitive convict labor of neighboring States.' This same commission recommended specific legislation by Congress to make possible the adaptation of uniformity to the prison labor situation. This legislation recommended in 1900 was 'a simple statute' which shall merely remove the Federal control of interstate trade in convict goods so that they become subject wherever found to the general regulation of the State laws. A precedent of this act was found in the so-called Wilson Act (U. S. 1890, Chapter 728) applying to intoxicating liquors and the statute forbidding the importation of foreign goods from foreign countries (U. S. 1890, Chapter 1244, 51).

"For ten years Congress has neglected to carry out the recommendations of this commission, and as a result the movement for State use in any particular State has been weakened and made ineffective because of the fact that the markets of that State, when freed from the competition with the goods manufactured by that special State, would still be used as the dumping ground for the goods from other States. An illustration is found in New York State, where the Constitution of 1894, drafted by Senator Elihu Root, contains the State-use clause. The goods manufactured in the prisons of New York State are consumed by the State and sub-divisions of the State, but the markets of New York City are the dumping ground for the products of most of the large prison factories. The State Legislature has again and again passed statutes restricting the introduction of these goods, but the State courts held, even as recently as this year (Phillips-Rayner) that these prohibitive statutes conflict with the national Constitution. Natural it is that the States which are manufacturing goods in their penal institutions, and shipping them in toto to the markets in New York City, find no object in changing a situation so favorable to their otherwise depleted treasuries, with the result that uniform legislation along the lines of the State-use system is made difficult of attainment.

"The recommendation of the U. S. Industrial Commission in the form of the Gardner Prison Labor Bill (H. R. 12,000) is before Congress again this year, as it has been for several years. It is the key which will make possible proper State regulations and lead to uniformity along the lines recommended. Its passage can do no more than in a democratic way allow the people in the respective States to solve this problem aright.

Militant forces have blocked its passage in former sessions. The National Committee on Prison Labor is committed to its passage and to the program of uniformity in penal legislation which will come as a result of its passage."

### A NOTED LECTRESS.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the well-known author, suffragist and sociologist, will be in San Francisco this Friday evening, November 11th, and deliver an address at the Building Trades Auditorium, Fourteenth and Guerrero streets, under the auspices of the Socialist Party. Mrs. Gilman's contributions to literature, both in prose and verse, are among the most brilliant and powerful of the day, and are widely copied in current journals. Her books, "Women and Economics," "Concerning Children," "In This, Our World," "The Home," and "Human Work," have made a deep and lasting impression on the thought of the day, and at the same time few men or women surpass her on the lecture platform. For some time Mrs. Gilman was a resident of San Francisco, but at present she lives in New York, where she publishes her little magazine, "The Forerunner." The subject of her address will be "Woman and Economics."

The Widow: "Oh, sir! My poor husband has died, and I've chosen you to officiate at his funeral." The Preacher: "But, madam; I never knew your husband." The Widow: "That's why I chose you."

Inquiring Tourist: "Would you call this a tough town?" Stray Native: "Tough? Say, stranger, when we have Old Home week here, detectives from all over the country come and pick out just who they want!"

## Removal Sale!



**We have leased a new location at 716 Market Street near 3rd.**

**Will move on or about December 1st, 1910. MUST DISPOSE of all our present stock of Woolens at once, REGARDLESS OF PROFIT.**

**All garments are made in our own workshop by our own force of skilled Union Mechanics working exclusively for us by the week.**



**Order your suit today and get the pick of the choicest patterns.**

**Kelleher & Browne**

**The Irish Tailors**

**Now at 7th & Market**

**Open Saturday Evenings until 10 O'clock**

**Most Business Men**

**LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY**

**Regal Typewriter Paper**

**(124 KINDS)**

**REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST**

**All Office Supply People**



# REPORT OF FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

## Receipts.

From May 1, 1910, to August 1, 1910.

Alaska Fishermen, \$60; Bakers, \$42; Bakery Drivers, \$12; Bakers, Cracker, \$18; Bakers, Pie, \$6; Barbers, \$28; Blacksmiths, Ship and Machine, \$12; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$12; Boiler Makers, No. 25, \$18; Boiler Makers, No. 205, \$8; Boiler Makers, No. 410, \$8; Bookbinders, \$18; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$18; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$6; Brewery Workmen, \$32; Beer Drivers, \$24; Beer Bottlers, \$18; Broom Makers, \$6; Baggage Messengers and Transferrers, \$10; Barber Shop Porters, \$4; Bootblacks, \$8; Bottle Caners, \$4; Bartenders, \$30; Butchers, \$24; Box Makers and Sawyers, \$12; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$18; Bindery Women, \$12; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$12; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, \$28; Bill Posters, \$8; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$8; Cigar Makers, \$16; Clerks, Retail, No. 1245, application fee, \$5; Clerks, Shoe, \$24; Clerks, Retail, No. 432, \$10; Clerks, Drug, \$12; Clerks, Grocery, \$4; Coopers, \$24; Coopers, Machine, \$12; Cemetery Employees, \$12; Cooks, \$36; Cooks' Helpers, \$24; Carriers, Newspaper, \$24; Chauffeurs and Helpers, \$16; Carpenters, Amalgamated, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, \$103; Carpenters, No. 22, \$60; Carpenters, No. 483, \$60; Carpenters, No. 1640, \$18; Carpenters, No. 1082, \$48; Carpenters and Joiners, No. 304, \$6; Cement Workers, \$32; Composition Roofers, \$12; Electrical Workers, No. 6, \$24; Electrical Workers, No. 151, \$24; Electrical Workers, No. 404, \$16; Elevator Constructors, \$12; Fireman, \$18; Furniture Handlers, \$16; Garment Cutters, \$8; Garment Workers, \$30; Glass Blowers, \$12; Gas Workers, \$30; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$6; Granite Cutters, \$12; Hackmen, \$12; Horseshoers, \$12; House-smiths, \$42; Hoisting Engineers, \$18; Ice Drivers and Helpers, \$12; Janitors, \$12; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$18; Lumber Clerks, \$17; Machinists, \$60; Metal Polishers, \$12; Machine Hands, \$6; Molders, \$30; Musicians, \$42; Milkmen, \$12; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$30; Mailers, \$16; Moving Picture Operators, \$12; Millmen, No. 422, \$36; Millmen, No. 423, \$28; Material Teamsters, \$36; Millwrights, \$4; Marble Cutters and Finishers, \$12; Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters, \$12; Marble Workers, \$18; Pile Drivers, \$36; Pattern Makers, \$18; Photo Engravers, \$8; Printing Pressmen, \$24; Press Feeders and Assistants, \$18; Pavers, \$6; Post Office Clerks, \$18; Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, \$28; Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, \$45; Rammermen, \$6; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Riggers, \$4; Steam Laundry Workers, \$80; Sailors of the Pacific, \$60; Stage Employees, \$16; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, \$12; Steam Fitters and Helpers, \$8; Ship Drillers, \$6; Soap Workers, \$6; Stable Employees, \$30; Sugar Workers, \$18; Soda Mineral Water Bottlers, \$4; Soda Mineral Water Drivers, \$10; Solicitors, Newspaper, \$12; Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, \$12; Sheet Metal Workers, \$36; Sign and Pictorial Painters, \$8; Steam Engineers, \$30; Tanners, \$6; Tailors, \$14; Teamsters, No. 85, \$60; Typographical, \$36; Tobacco Workers, \$6; Upholsterers, \$18; Undertakers, \$10; United Glass Workers, \$18; United Laborers, \$21; Varnishers and Polishers, \$32; Waiters, \$40; Web Pressmen, \$18; Water Workers, \$6; Waitresses, \$20; Wood Carvers, \$6; N. F. Post Office Clerks' refund, \$20; B. T. C., refund half of expenses of mass meeting, \$44.50; Refund Check (2022 check), \$25. Total, \$2770.50.

## Disbursements.

From May 1, 1910, to August 1, 1910.

Secretary's salary, \$520; Stenographers' salaries, \$442; Financial Secretary's salary, \$45; Sergeant-at-Arm's salary, \$30; Treasurer's Salary, \$20; Rents, \$246.50; Printing, \$78.80; Stationery, \$45.85; Postage, \$78.45; Telephones and Telegrams, \$117.92; Literature, \$10.40; Donations,

\$1216; Federation, \$1; Livery \$26; Miscellaneous, \$192. Total, \$3161.92.

Balance on hand, May 1, 1910.....\$2085.88  
Receipts from May 1 to Aug. 1, 1910.... 2770.50

Total.....\$4856.38  
Disbursements May 1, 1910, to Aug. 1, 1910 ..... 3161.92

Balance on hand, August 1, 1910.....\$1694.46  
JAS. J. KENNY, Financial Secretary.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

For quarter ending July 31, 1910.

Cash on hand, May 1, 1910.....\$2085.88  
Received from Financial Secretary during May, 1910 ..... 768.00  
Received from Financial Secretary during June, 1910 ..... 969.00  
Received from Financial Secretary during July, 1910 ..... 1033.50

Total.....\$4856.38  
Paid out as per warrants during May, 1910 ..... \$ 534.97  
Paid out as per warrants during June, 1910 ..... 1666.84  
Paid out as per warrants during July, 1910 ..... 960.11  
\$3161.92

## Recapitulation.

Total cash .....\$4856.38  
Total expenses ..... 3161.92

Balance on hand.....\$1694.46  
With Hibernia Savings and Loan Society \$ 157.38  
With Western National Bank..... 1537.08

Total.....\$1694.46  
Expenses over Receipts.....\$391.42

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. McTIERNAN, Treasurer.

## REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

San Francisco, Cal., October 21, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—We, the undersigned trustees, have examined the books and vouchers of the secretaries and treasurer for the past quarter, from May 1, 1910, to August 1, 1910, inclusive, and find them correct in every respect.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. P. SCHUPPERT,

J. W. SPENCER,

JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN,

Trustees San Francisco Labor Council.

## AFTERNOON MEETING FOR WOMEN.

The Woman's Union Label League, Local No. 258, will hold a special meeting next Wednesday afternoon, November 16th, in the auditorium of the Building Trades Council, Fourteenth and Guerrero streets. The meeting will be called at 2:15 p. m., and Mrs. Elinore Scharrenberg will be chairman. The object is to enable the women who cannot attend the evening sessions to be present, and become acquainted with the work of the league. Beside addresses on the label, a social program will be rendered. Stereopticon views of the labels of the various unions will be shown.

The meeting is open to all. No admission fee will be charged. Last week the date was given as the 9th. It has been changed to the 16th—next Wednesday afternoon.

The Sacramento papers are publishing stories to the effect that the difficulty between the striking linemen and the Northern Electric Railway Company is going to be settled by arbitration.

## FROM THE BOOT AND SHOE UNIONS.

San Francisco, October 20, 1910.

To Affiliated Unions:—Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 216, and Boot and Shoe Cutters' Union No. 339, wish to remind you of the fact that the firm of Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co. has been declared unfair by the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor, and we respectfully urge your heartiest co-operation by refusing to patronize this institution, either directly or through the medium of any retail store.

Let the merchants know when you are purchasing shoes, that you do not wish the product of Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co. until such time as they have demonstrated that they will recognize the principles for which we stand. The support of this boycott by the organized workers of this State can but result in victory for these unions, both of which have never failed when the opportunity afforded, and when occasion demanded, to respond as generously as possible to any and all appeals made to them.

We believe in the solidarity of labor on these questions, and know that if every member of our affiliated membership stands shoulder to shoulder in a fight against the enemy, no force is great enough to resist and no institution strong enough to defeat us.

With your help the Boot and Shoe Workers and Cutters can win this fight and all that is asked is your moral support.

Fraternally yours,

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION No. 216, J. J. Bacon, Secretary.

BOOT AND SHOE CUTTERS' UNION No. 339, Walter J. Silva, Secretary.

Private family has nicely-furnished sunny front room for gentleman; bath. 58 Landers street, near Fourteenth and Market. \*\*\*

# Charles Lyons

London Tailor

719 Market Street, Near 3rd St.

AND

1432 FILLMORE STREET



Suits to Order .....\$22.50 and up

Trousers ..... 5.00 " "

Overcoats ..... 22.50 " "

Established Thirty-five Years

¶ Carries the largest stock of woollens on the Pacific Coast and is the most complete, and the worthiest representative tailoring firm of home industry in San Francisco.



**LABOR AND CAPITAL.**

By Robert Hunter.

A few years ago, in the wilds of New Mexico, I was staying at a small hotel situated near some extraordinary springs of water.

Tremendous volumes, boiling hot, issued from the bowels of the earth, and invalids from all over the west came into this wilderness to bathe in the health-restoring waters.

A few old inhabitants had piped the water on to the soil, and a few acres of barren desert had thus been turned into fabulously rich soil.

One evening the director of a great railroad presented to me a plan by which we could make millions. He said the soil thereabouts was perhaps the most productive in the world, and all it needed was water. He suggested getting hold of the springs and using them as sources of irrigation so that thousands of acres could be brought under cultivation.

In order "to get labor," he suggested obtaining the co-operation of the railroads, and advertising all over this country and Europe that free farms would be given to all who came. In this way a great community would grow up there, houses would be built, the land would be improved, and out of this arid desert would arise orchards, fields of grain and kitchen gardens.

But he said we must own and absolutely control the water supply.

The first few years water would be given to the workers at cost, but each year the price would be raised a little, until finally all the profits of all those farms would come to the owners of the water.

To be deprived of water meant that the crops would wither and die, the whole community would be impoverished, and the richly-productive soil would be turned again into a treeless, grainless desert. Rather than have that happen, he said, the people would pay anything for water.

"But suppose they organized against you?" I suggested.

"Then the courts, the Legislature and the Government," he said, "would protect us in our rights."

"But the people might become violent when they saw they were being deceived."

"Then the army would be brought out," he said, "to put the people down."

"But suppose they refused to live and work there on your terms?"

"But they would not refuse," he said. "And if they did we should have the houses, the gardens, the orchards, and the land, thoroughly improved."

As I talked with this powerful capitalist my blood ran cold. I pictured in my mind immigrants from all over the world, men, women, and children, selling their little belongings and hurrying to this bonanza of the west.

I saw them toiling night and day, erecting on this sandy plain a city of little homes. I saw the earth blossom, orchards arise, and what was bleak and barren become a rich and beautiful garden.

I saw their bright and abundant Hope give way to black and bleak Despair.

And yet here was nothing strange or new in what this capitalist said. He was not one whit different from any other capitalist.

He wanted to control the water supply for the same reason that men now own and control the land, the instruments of production, the coal, the oil, gas, street railways and railroads. All labor requires the use of these things, and to use them labor must pay a crushing tribute to the capitalist.

This railway director was merely giving me a lesson in political economy. He was showing me in miniature the whole capitalist order. What we call civilization is a struggle to get posses-

**Attention, Brothers!**

Do you want

**UNION LABEL CLOTHING?**

All the Clothing of

**S. N. WOOD & CO.**

Carries the

**UNION LABEL**

sion of the instruments of production for the purpose of robbing labor.

To teach labor that it should own in common life-giving waters, natural resources, factories and other tools of social labor, we must talk and talk. Millions of books must be written, tons of literature issued from Socialist presses. Up the land and down the land the agitators must go.

At a diplomatic reception in Washington Mrs. Taft, on being complimented on her exquisite French, told a little story about a Senator whose French—acquired in twelve phonographic lessons—is by no means exquisite. The Senator, fresh from one of his phonographic recitals, pounced upon an under-secretary of the French legation at a dinner. "Monsieur," he said, "eska—ah—eska—voo—esk voo voo—ly ma—voo—ly ma dunny—" "My dear Senator," the secretary interrupted, "do, I beg of you, stop speaking French. You speak it so well—ah, so very well—it makes me homesick!"

L. E. Bontz announced in the Sacramento "Union" of last Sunday that he had purchased the paper from Sidney M. Ehrman of San Francisco. Mr. Bontz was formerly connected with the "Union," and stated that eighteen months had been consumed in the negotiations, and that he would take over the capital city's morning daily free of all entanglements and alliances, and determined to conduct a metropolitan independent paper.

**A WORD FOR THE CARRIERS.**

Organized labor should see to it that the newspaper carrier is a union man. Ask for the button of the San Francisco Newspaper Carriers' Protective Union No. 12831.

**WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Bekin Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Front Street Stables, 925 Front and 67 Clay.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.  
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
North Point Laundry, 1812 Powell.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Standard Box Factory.  
United Cigar Stores.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.**

William P. Seiberlich was married to Miss Louise N. Patterson on November 1st, in the city of Oakland. Some years ago through misinformation supplied the official publication of No. 21, Mr. Seiberlich was credited with the step taken on Tuesday of last week. This time there is no doubt of authenticity. The groom learned his trade on the "Call," and has worked on the other papers of this city. He has many friends who will be pleased to hear that he has forsaken the bachelor life, and to Mr. and Mrs. Seiberlich the "Labor Clarion" extends congratulations and best wishes.

George N. Walton retired from the proof room of the "Call" last Saturday evening, after thirty-two years' service. The chapel presented him with a silver-mounted fountain pen, suitably inscribed, and a handsome scarfpin set in amethysts and diamonds. George E. Mitchell made the presentation speech. Mr. Walton intends to live in Los Angeles, where his aged parents reside. He carries with him the regards of those who have been associated with him for all the years mentioned.

There have been a number of changes lately in the job offices. George B. Goodhue was selected as superintendent of the F. H. Abbott office in place of R. M. Mitchell. Fred Nissen, George Weeks and Elmore Pugh left the Stanley-Taylor Company for the Sunset Publishing House. J. W. Nevatt resigned the foremanship of the H. S. Crocker Company's book room to take the superintendency of the Stanley-Taylor plant. His place was assigned to Percy Shufelton. W. W. Ross, for years foreman of the American Type Founders office, left to take up newspaper work with the Panama-Pacific Exposition management, and H. Hurst was chosen to fill the vacancy.

George P. Vance has returned to the city after a protracted stay in Portland and Eureka.

J. E. Knauss, who formerly worked on the "Chronicle" and graduated as a veterinary surgeon, was severely injured at Healdsburg a short time ago. He was kicked by a horse, and lost his left eye; his nose was broken, and minor injuries sustained. An operation was performed on the unfortunate man in the German Hospital of this city on Friday, October 28th.

Isaac B. Jesserum, an exempt member, died in this city last Sunday, November 6th. The deceased was sixty-four years of age, was born in Kingston, Jamaica, and during the last few years worked as a deputy county clerk.

The familiar name of the Murdock Press has given place to The Blair-Murdock Co. R. Kirkham Blair has long been secretary of the firm.

**Additional Notes of the Last Meeting:**

Seventy-nine cards were deposited during the month, and fifty-one withdrawn. A total membership of 978 was reported.

Christopher Freeman and C. R. Brokenshire applied for admission to the Union Printers' Home. The union concurred, and the details will be attended to by the officers.

The sum of \$5 was donated to the Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, in lieu of a request to purchase tickets for a like amount for an entertainment during the month just passed.

Mrs. E. V. Foran's letter enclosing \$1 as a "booster" for the printers' ball was cheered by the members present.

Oakland Typographical Union asked for a day during convention week to entertain the delegates and visitors. The request was referred to the committee in charge.

A letter from Geo. C. Jensen of the Department of Economics of the University of California asked for information about various trade matters. The union unanimously agreed to furnish the gentleman with all the data possible.



**DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS**

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secretary, 1178 Market.

Holisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th St., St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 13—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 2d Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

**For Women in Union and Home**

"The enrollment of 100,000 members this year and the attainment of woman suffrage in the State of New York within five years" is the aim of the Woman Suffrage Party, a union of some existing equal-suffrage organizations in New York to work for the suffrage along political party lines. The party has an official organ called "The Woman Voter."

An American woman, Mrs. Emma M. Nakuina, has made herself a power in Hawaii. She holds a unique position in the territorial government. She is a Water Rights Commissioner and sits as a judge to decide cases where the rights are in litigation, and is considered an able and most just official, her decisions seldom, if ever, being set aside.

Mrs. Mary Powell of Philadelphia, seventy years of age, walked recently from Manitou to the top of Pike's Peak and back. She made a leisurely trip to the summit before dark and returned by moonlight.

Tomorrow, Saturday, November 12th, the Virginia Hotel for working girls will be opened in New York City. It has eighty rooms, and the rates will range from \$3.50 to \$6 a week, including three meals a day. The plan is to provide a comfortable home where working girls may reside without any more restrictions than are found in any other well-regulated hotel in the city. Any woman or girl over fourteen years old may apply for accommodations. There is a laundry for the use of the guests and a sewing room with machines. There is a large room, suitable for dances, and sitting rooms will make hospitality on the part of the guests an easy matter.

Mrs. Blanche H. Mason, of Seattle, Washington, is Assistant Labor Commissioner, in charge of a department for women and children in her State. She has enforced the law requiring seats for women workers, has hunted down violations of the ten-hour law, and will this winter recommend to the Legislature an eight-hour law for women, and the re-enactment of the messenger service law, which provides that no boy under nineteen be allowed in such work.

Miss Annie Murphy has been made a ward superintendent in Chicago. She has been detailed by Mr. Cochrane, Superintendent of Streets, to lead the department's baby-saving crusade. An extremely practical set of rules which she has formulated is to be printed in Polish, Lithuanian and English, and displayed in conspicuous places throughout the "back of the yards district." It is believed the application of these rules will go far toward decreasing infant mortality in the section under Miss Murphy's charge.

Madame Lidia Lipkovska, the Russian prima donna, has joined the National Progressive Woman Suffrage Union in New York.



**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, November 8th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Transfers deposited by Gus Hollander, Local No. 532, C. H. Leonard, Local No. 210, G. M. Peralta, Sr., Local No. 47. Applications of Helen and Lena Demetrio laid over one week.

Permission was given members to play with the Stewart Orchestral Club of Oakland for concert at regular union rates.

M. F. Walten, J. H. Meyer, H. Von Der Mehden, F. Dellepiane and E. Nessi have been appointed on the anniversary committee.

F. Gashlin, J. Peckham, C. Luppy and J. H. Meyer have been appointed members of the hall committee to succeed members Heitman, Matheson, Price and Hynes.

J. E. Lehman has been appointed on the law and legislative committee to succeed H. F. Price.

Members will please take notice that Eagles' Hall, Fruitvale, is in Class D schedule of halls, and leaders will govern themselves accordingly.

Caesar Brand has just returned from an extended trip through the eastern States. He has been absent about two months, during which time he has visited New York City, Chicago, and other large cities, and reports the music business as being fair in those places. He met several former San Franciscans, most of whom are doing well.

During the past month two well-known members of Local No. 6, A. E. Fouts and Max Busch,

passed away. The funeral of Mr. Fouts was held in Berkeley on October 22d, and was well attended, the Woodmen Lodge having charge, the funeral band also being in attendance. Mr. Fouts, beside his music, had large business interest in Berkeley. He leaves a wife and family who, with his many friends, mourn his loss. Mr. Busch was buried from the Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate avenue, on October 24th, the services being in charge of the Lodge of Redmen and the T. M. A.; the funeral band was also present. Max Busch was well known among the music profession, well liked, and a very fine musician. He had until very recently been violinist at the Orpheum Theatre, but had given up the position to seek a climate that would benefit his health. His whereabouts were unknown until the report of his death from Sacramento. He leaves a wife, who is a member of the Allen Curtis Company at the Schubert Theatre, Salt Lake City, who has just returned there after settling up the affairs of her husband. Mrs. Busch wishes to express her sincere thanks for the kindness shown her in her hour of sadness by both Musicians' Union and the T. M. A.

Strike benefits at the rate of 25 cents per week are now due and payable.

**DANCE OF THE BATH EMPLOYEES.**

The members of Bath Employee's Local No. 11963 will give their first grand ball on Saturday evening, November 19th. Brewery Workers' Hall at 177 Capp street will be the place of the festivities. The admission is 25 cents. An invitation is extended to trade unionists and friends to attend and enjoy themselves.

**CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN****FUNERAL DIRECTOR****1919 MISSION STREET**

Between 15th and 16th Streets  
**SAN FRANCISCO**

PHONES { MARKET 109  
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**LOS ANGELES STRIKE NOTES.**

Each Saturday afternoon the strike committee meets in San Francisco to devise ways and means of assisting the men and women struggling in the city of Los Angeles.

At last week's meeting Austin Lewis gave an account of the legal work performed, and described the parade and mass meeting of November 3d.

Those in charge of the grocery store in the Labor Temple sent a receipt for the \$1000 received from the machinists and molders.

Thomas E. Burke, general secretary-treasurer of the United Association of Plumbers, wrote that Organizer Clarke had been placed in the southern field, and would be kept there as long as the general committee deemed it advisable.

Arrangements were made to print extra copies of "Organized Labor" and the "Labor Clarion" containing the report of the special State Federation of Labor committee on the "Times" disaster. These copies will be distributed locally and in the east.

One of the attorneys for the unions in Los Angeles reported that a picket arrested for violating the ordinance had been acquitted, and that public sentiment had undergone a change and was in our favor.

The necessary funds to complete the strikers' pay rolls were forwarded, as is customary each week.

**A REQUEST FROM BUFFALO, N. Y.**

We desire to inform you that the ready-made clothing manufactured as the Quality brand by Herman Wile & Company and M. Wile & Company of Buffalo, N. Y., no longer bears the union label of the United Garment Workers of America. This firm has discontinued using our label.

We believe this line has been or is being handled by merchants of your city. You will do yourself, us and organized labor generally a great service by calling on these firms and urging them to handle a line of union-made clothing, so that the union men of your city may continue to patronize them.

When purchasing clothing, insist that the union label be on each garment, sewed on by machine in the inside pocket of the coat and vest and right hip pocket of the pants. Unless such is the case the garment is not union made.

Thanking you in anticipation of your kindness and hearty co-operation in this matter, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

LOUIS PICARD,

Secretary D. C. 10, Buffalo N. Y.,  
United Garment Workers of America.

Sentimental One: "The beautiful beach was covered with shells this morning." "Practical One: "Yes; it's a shame to allow 'em to eat peanuts down there!"

Store Open Saturday Nights Until 10

**B. KATSCHINSKI**

Store Open Saturday Nights Until 10

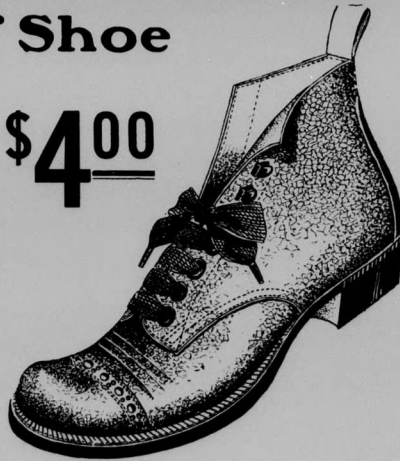
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Try a pair and you will know what true "FOOT HAPPINESS" is.

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